



1946

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1946

By W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. FIDKIN, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. HUTSON, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

COUNCILLOR W. O. BURNELL

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. H. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR M. M. MERCER

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. STANLEY

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON

COUNCILLOR T. H. WALTERS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—MR. COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J. P.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. MACGILP

MRS. GILES

MRS. KEW

MRS. WALTERS

MISS WILD

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

December, 1947.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1946.

The principal vital statistics show variations from former years ; in some cases there is an improvement, others are not as good as in previous years.

. The birth rate has again increased and is equal to the 1944 figure. The death rate is the same as last year, and is slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales (11.5) and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London (12.7).

It is gratifying to record that the maternal mortality rate was nil.

The infantile mortality figure was, I regret to say, higher than it has been for some years (66 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). This is substantially higher than the rate for England and Wales (43) and for the 126 Great Towns (46). Of the total infant deaths (67), no fewer than 51 or 76% died during the first four weeks of life. Of these, 28 died due to Prematurity. In 15 cases death was due to congenital malformations or conditions associated with pregnancy or parturition. The remainder were due to infection— whooping cough (1), broncho-pneumonia (6), and diarrhoea (1). Complete investigation is being carried out, with a view to ascertaining and, if possible, correcting any preventable factors. It is probable that the pre-natal nutrition of the mother is an important factor. Inquiries are being made in this direction, and efforts are being made to improve the take-up of the nutritional supplements to which expectant mothers are entitled, which is not as good in Burton as it might be.

There has been an appreciable drop in the illegitimate birth rate from 12.3 per cent. of all live births in 1945 to 7.7 in 1946. The pre-war figure was about 2 per cent., and it would appear that with the gradual return to normal conditions, after the disruption of home life consequent upon the war, we may anticipate a progressive fall in this rate.

There was a marked decline in the tuberculosis death rate. The rate ties with that of 1944, in being the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The death rate from cancer showed a decline compared with the previous year—though this has no special significance, as the rate has varied very little during the past few years.

The incidence of the commoner infectious diseases was again low. During the year there were only three cases of diphtheria and only one death, which occurred in a male adult.

I submit, in summary form, a table showing the principal vital statistics for the past nine years :—

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
1938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62	0.09
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53	0.13
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82	0.13
1941	15.1	13.2	0.3	66	0.75	1.77	0.21
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57	0.24
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50	0.36
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70	0.22
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90	0.13
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60	0.20

These are the indices by which the general health of the community must be gauged, and with the exception of the infantile mortality rate already referred to, they be taken as indicative of a reasonably satisfactory state of health in the Borough, taking into consideration the present austere conditions of living, and the present difficult housing circumstances in which so many people are placed.

Finally, I desire to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to my colleagues and members of the Health Department staff, my grateful thanks for the loyal support and ready assistance that they have afforded me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	4,222
Population—Census 1931	..	..	..	49,529
No. of Houses, (1931 Census)	..	..	..	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) (estimated)	..	..	..	13,415
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1946)	..	..	..	£333,232
Sum represented by penny rate (1st Oct., 1946)	..	..	..	£1,334

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 47,870 at mid-year, 1946, being an increase of 2,380 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1946

		Males	Females	Total 1946	Total 1945
Live Births (total)	..	504	518	1022	..
,,	Legitimate	462	481	943	..
,,	Illegitimate	42	37	79	..
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	..	21.3	..
Still-births	..	24	14	38	..
,,	Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)	36	..	..	41
,,	Rate per 1,000 of population	..	0.79	..	0.73
Deaths	..	328	321	649	..
Death-rate	..	..	..	13.6	..
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)			7.7	..	12.3
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	0	..	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	0	..	0
Deaths from other Maternal causes	..	..	0	..	2
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	0	..	2
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Maternal causes	..	..	..	0	..
Maternal causes	..	..	..	0	..
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	0	..	2.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	66	..
					50

Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	59	..	45
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	139	..	83
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	..	3
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	..	27
Death-rate from ditto	0.38	..	0.59
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	5	..	2.0
Death-rate from ditto	0.10	..	0.04
Number of Deaths from Cancer	77	..	87
Death-rate from Cancer	1.6	..	1.9
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.20	..	0.13
Number of Marriages	522	..	520
Marriage Rate	22		23

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, etc. :*

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

A. L. SMALLWOOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

F. LOMAS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

J. H. WILLIS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board

G. B. STOKES, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board (Returned to duty
January, 1946, after Demobilisation).

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert Inspection of Meat

(Left May, 1946)

J. A. WINTERBURN, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
(Commenced duty September, 1946)

Chief Clerk :

G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN	Miss M. RUSSELL (left March, 1946)
Miss J. ALGER	Miss B. A. MARTIN
Miss J. SUGDEN	Miss G. COOKE (Commenced April, 1946)
G. LIGHT	Miss W. MARBROW (Left March, 1946)
S. GAMBLE	A. J. SMITH, (Commenced Jan., 1946) (Commenced, July 1946)

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Miss M. HEAPY, State Registered Nurse

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Left October, 1946)

Mrs. E. KIRBY, Supt. Health Visitor (Appointed November, 1946), State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mrs. K. M. HARVEY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Miss M. GALLOWAY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife,
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Left October, 1946)

Miss I. W. STEVENSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
(Commenced October, 1946)

Clinic Nurse :

Mrs. G. Ife (part-time)

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. A. BATES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Mrs. M. H. MARR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss L. A. ELKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss R. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. MINOR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Mrs. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Ophthalmologist for Pre-School Children :

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (*part time*)

*Consultant for Puerperal Pyrexia, and for Ante-Natal
and Obstetric Complications :*

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (*part time*)

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

W. C. GRIFFITHS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*part time*)
(Left August, 1946)

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

E. H. ERINDLE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopaedic Clinic :

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

R. BEWICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. (*part time*)

District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator :

G. GILLIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (*part time*)

Vaccination Officer :

J. L. KIND (*part time*)

Home Teacher of the Blind :

Mrs. A. R. BATES

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Ambulance facilities or Public and Voluntary Hospitals.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief.

As regards Mental Deficiency, Burton upon Trent is one of the constituent authorities of the West Midland Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. After considerable difficulty, the Board has secured a site for an Institution.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough. The supply is drawn from deep wells at Chilcote (Leicestershire), Fradley and Trent Valley, and is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

Softening plants are installed at Chilcote and Fradley, and although the water after treatment is hard, it is not excessively so, there being about twenty parts per 100,000 total hardness, of which about half is permanent hardness.

Periodical chemical and bacteriological examinations of the piped supply are carried out in the Health Department Laboratory.

Four samples during the year gave the following results :
Chemical Analysis :

Satisfactory in each case.

<i>Bacteriological Analysis</i>	<i>Inoculation of McConkey Broth</i>
<i>Plate Count</i>	

Organisms per c.c. on
agar at 37° C.

(No. 1) 1 colony in 10 c.c. sample	Negative
(No. 2) 38 colonies in 10 c.c. sample	do.
(No. 3) 8 colonies in 10 c.c. sample	do.
(No. 4) 4 colonies in 10 c.c. sample	do.

No action was necessary to deal with any form of contamination.

The proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains is as follows :—

- (a) Direct to the houses—approximately 98%
- (b) By means of stand pipes—approximately 2%

The proportion of the population supplied from public water mains :—

- (a) Direct to the houses—approximately 98.5%
- (b) By means of stand pipes—approximately 1.5%

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by the Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1947.

Refuse Removal Department,
Bond End,
Burton upon Trent.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT, 1946/47
(1st April, 1946, to 31st March, 1947)

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT

Refuse Collection. Collection of domestic refuse has continued at a nominal interval of 14 days. Understaffing has hindered the maintenance of a regular service which, though easily accomplished

during the summer months, lagged seriously during the severe weather of February and March.

Approximately 7,000 calls are made each week, and in March of the period under review, 360 tons were collected in one week. This constitutes an all-time record.

The total weight of refuse collected for the year was 11,231 tons. This was slightly greater than the previous similar period.

Sanitary pail refuse increased, owing to the opening of new military establishments, and totalled 206 tons.

Charges amounting to £124 were made for special collections.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE PLANT

Refuse Disposal. The direction to collect certain forms of salvage material is maintained, though Public interest has practically ceased. This reversion to pre-war wastefulness is reflected in the Departments salvage sales.

An analysis of refuse and salvage dealt with now follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Domestic Refuse ..	11,231	5	2	(Weighed)
Trade Refuse ..	297	14	2	do.
Offal ..	37	5	2	do.
	11,566	5	2	
From Assisted Authorities	4	16	0	(Weighed)
Total through the Plant	11,571	1	2	(Weighed)
Direct to Tips ..	529	0	0	(Estimated)
Night-soil	206	0	0	do.
Total ..	12,306	1	2	

~ Main items of salvage sales :—

Paper	222	tons
Black Scrap	21	"
Baled Tins	305	"
Textiles	2	"
Cinders	162	"
Waste Food	149	"

Bones	11 tons
Bottles and Jars ..	35 "
Non-ferrous Metals	5 "
Miscellaneous ..	109 "

The total value of salvage sold was £3,250 and purchases from other Authorities amounted to £32.

Charges totalling £104 were made for refuse disposal, and the gross income was £3,550.

It should be noted that this report refers to Mr. Borley's last year as Superintendent, and at this brief interval after his retirement, I feel it fitting to review the major events of his 15 years in office.

Mr. Borley was appointed when the mechanisation of the Department had just commenced. Many were the types of vehicles recommended for refuse collection and the selection then made reflects credit on Mr. Borley and the long-sighted policy of the Health Committee. Some of these vehicles, now 17 years old, are still operating.

In 1936 came the question of a new Destructor and the success of the present Separation plant has proved the wisdom of this method of refuse disposal.

The disposal plant has been out of commission on one occasion only and then for a brief 4 hours. This was due to an accident and not to a mechanical breakdown.

Mr. Borley's outstanding personality cannot be other than missed in the Refuse Removal Department.

The experience of the last seven years has considerably changed the whole aspect of Public Cleansing and some revision of policy is indicated. Planning for the future of the Department now becomes the first essential for the forthcoming year.

I am, Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. BAILEY,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. F. V. A. Smith, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officer (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwelling Houses :

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	237
<i>Re</i> Sanitary Defects	..	..	..	..	..	4,850
Verminous	..	..	..	..	..	77
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	52
Housing Survey—houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1,182
Housing Survey—additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	655
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	74
Tents and Vans	..	..	..	..	..	101
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories with Power	..	..	..	..	..	196
Factories without Power	..	..	..	..	..	89
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Re</i> Smoke Nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	24
<i>Re</i> Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	1,298
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	49
General Provision Shops	..	..	..	..	..	16
Meat and Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,569
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	295
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	445
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	117
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	235
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	16
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	130
Premises where Animals are kept	..	..	..	..	..	46
Premises infested with Rats, Mice or other Pests	..	..	..	..	..	3,532
Petrol, Carbide or Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	182
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	115
						17,591

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

		<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated			
W.C.'s	273	289	
Defective roofs, eaves and downspoutings ..	497	452	
Houses damp, defective or dirty	798	787	
Houses without proper ashes accommodation ..	122	92	
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ..	91	94	
Houses without proper water supply ..	4	4	
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc. ..	220	210	
Defective washing coppers	83	91	
Overcrowding	23	9	
Nuisances from dense black smoke	7	3	
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	1	1	
Accumulations of manure, etc.	9	6	
Miscellaneous nuisances	30	25	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,158	2,063	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	743
Statutory	257

Legal Proceedings. In 47 cases prosecutions were authorised by the Health Committee, but in only 2 cases was it necessary to resort to Police Court proceedings, but in both instances the cases were withdrawn as the owners carried out the work before the Court hearing.

Certificates of Essentiality. The following certificates have been issued recommending the release by the various Ministries of materials for essential repairs :—Timber 106, Washing coppers 36, Slates 91.

Abatement of Nuisances. Due to the lack of building materials and labour available for property maintenance, considerable delay is being experienced in the abatement of nuisances.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939. Four applications for certificates under the above Acts have been received during the year, and same were granted.

SHOPS ACTS

Summary of Inspections and action taken :—

Total number of shops inspected	1,298
Renewals of Shop Notices, etc.	122
Want of seats for female assistants	3
Defective or insanitary W.C. accommodation	9
Want of washing facilities	3
Warning letters <i>re</i> hours of employment ..	4

Closing of Shops. The hours fixed for the closing of shops for the period from the 4th November, 1945, to the 2nd March, 1946, was 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days of the week, with the exception of hairdressers which was fixed at 8 p.m. on the late day, and 7 p.m. on the other days of the week.

Inspection of Factories.

Total number of inspections	285
Number of defects found	217
Number of defects remedied	212

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	2
Accommodation for (adults)	103
Accommodation for (children)	7
Number of inspections	74
Contraventions of Byelaws	11

Movable Dwellings.

Number of licensed sites	4
Number of vans	15
Number of inspections	101

Canal Boats.

Number of boats inspected	2
Number of adults on board	4
Number of children	1
Number of contraventions	0

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The number of houses disinfested during the year was :—

Council houses ..	0	Other houses ..	46
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The disinfection of houses in 17 cases was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticides, and in addition 29 houses were disinfested by the occupiers.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Notifications received of rat infestation ..	234
Number of premises treated by rat operators ..	313
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment	620
Number of premises found infested after treatment	21
Number of premises supplied with poison ..	132
Number of premises cleared of rats ..	424
Sewer manholes baited	434
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station	749
Total dead rats picked up	223
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken ..	7,204

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act. One hundred and twenty-six samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as follows :—

Arrowroot 2, Aspirin Tablets 3, Baking Powder 3, Beer 4, Butter 5, Camphorated Oil 1, Cocoa 1, Compound Liquorice 1, Epsom Salts 2, Flour 1, Flowers of Sulphur 2, Fish Paste 2, Frutella Dessert 1, Gelatine 2, Gravy Salt 1, Golden Raising Powder 1, Junket Powder 1, Lard 5, Margarine 6, Mustard 4, New Milk 64, Pudding Mixture 1, Saccharin Tablets 2, Self Raising Flour 2, Semolina 1, Sponge Mixture 1, Tincture of Iodine 2, Trifle 2, Vinegar 3.

119 Samples were found to be genuine.

7 Samples were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

3 Samples of milk showed slight deficiencies, due to natural causes.

1 Sample of milk contained 34% of added water.

Vendor fined £10 with 10/6d. costs.

1 Sample of Pudding Mixture was not properly labelled.
Vendor warned.

2 Samples of Mustard showed slight deficiencies of volatile oil.
Vendor warned.

Food Preparation Premises. 103 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of meat products, or for the cooking of fish. 477 inspections have been made of these premises during the year.

Ice Cream. There are 50 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, and also 29 premises for both the manufacture and sale of this commodity. 117 visits of inspection have been made to these premises during the year.

Food Control. During the year 234 Food Orders have been received from the Ministry of Food, these have been studied and enforced by the Food Inspectors. Special investigations have been made into 228 food complaints and applications received by the Food Executive Officer.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Seven samples of fertiliser were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. Five samples were satisfactory, whilst two did not comply with the Statutory Statement supplied with the samples. In both cases the authorities from whose area the fertilisers were obtained were communicated with and they rectified the errors without resorting to legal proceedings.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

CATTLE MARKET.

Since 1940 the Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street, has been used as a collecting centre for food animals intended for immediate slaughter. Here the animals are graded by ministry officials and allocated to the various slaughterhouses in the Midlands. In addition, this market is used for the sale of store animals to farmers for replenishing their stock. No restriction, due to outbreak of contagious disease, has been placed on the market during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One case of Tuberculosis was discovered in a local herd, the animal affected was slaughtered, after which the cowshed was thoroughly disinfected.

SWINE FEVER.

Three cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, none of which was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

No case or suspected case of Foot and Mouth Disease has occurred in this district during the year.

ANTHRAX.

One suspected case of Anthrax was reported, but bacteriological examination proved that the animal had not died from this disease.

PARASITIC MANGE.

No case of this disease has been notified during the year.

SHEEP SCAB.

No case has occurred during the year.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. There are 106 licensed petroleum stores, having a total capacity of 165,955 gallons of petroleum spirit, and 1,550 gallons of petroleum mixture. There are also 6 stores where 10 tons 9 cwts. 56 lbs. of carbide of calcium may be stored.

Explosives. There are 35 premises in the Borough registered for the keeping of explosives all of which receive periodical inspections.

F. V. A. SMITH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

HOUSING**Statistics.**

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	109
-------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

By the Local Authority :—

Permanent	..	4	..	..	..	104
Prefabricated	..	100	..	..	..

By other bodies or persons	5
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Houses demolished :—

One house has been demolished during the year.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2652
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 7053
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 1182
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1837
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 40

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. .	2282
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	854
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	257
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	201
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses where an undertaking was given not to use for human habitation	0

Housing Survey.

During the year a Housing Survey of all houses included in the Overcrowding Survey under the Public Health Act, 1936, was commenced and Shobnall Ward has been completed, the results of which are as follows :—

Approximate number of houses in the Ward ..	1,475
Number of houses inspected	1,182
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory state of repair	116
Number of houses found with minor defects costing under £50	756
Number of houses found with major defects or structural alterations costing £50—£100 per house ..	270
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (work costing over 60% of the value of the house after completion).	40
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	4
Number of houses found to be badly planned or in a congested area	277
Number of houses without a water supply inside the house	37
Number of houses without a well-ventilated store for food	825
Number of houses with no proper bathing facilities ..	1,053
Number of houses without a proper water closet ..	13
Number of houses without adequate washing accommodation	13
Number of houses with inadequate facilities for cooking food	0

One very congested and badly planned area was surveyed, i.e. Casey Lane, Charles Street, Henry Street, John Street and Thomas Street. 269 houses in this area stand on 8 acres of ground, an equivalent of 35 houses per acre, against the recommended maximum of 12 to the acre. Only one house of the 269 inspected in this area was found to be in a satisfactory state of repair structurally, and at this house the necessary amenities such as bathing facilities and a proper ventilated food store were absent. Notices were served on the owners of 37 houses in this group to remedy very urgent sanitary defects.

Milk Supplies.

Number of wholesale producers	13
Number of producer retailers	13
Number of retail purveyors	25
Number of milkshops	36

Licences granted for the production and sale of graded milk :—

Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Bottlers and purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk	1
Producers of Accredited Milk	7
Bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk	1
Purveyors of Accredited Milk	1
Supplementary Tuberculin Tested Licenses	2
Supplementary Accredited licences	1
Pasteurisers and purveyors of Pasteurised Milk	4
Pasteurised milk dealers	18
Accredited Milk samples examined	124
Accredited Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	21
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	38
Tuberculin Tested Milk samples outside prescribed standard	6
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	54
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	6
Accredited producers warned by Health Committee	2
Accredited licences suspended	1
Milk samples examined for Tuberculosis	64
Milk samples found to be affected with Tuberculosis	6

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	..	..	..	3
Number of Knacker's Yards	..	..	..	1
Number of licensed slaughtermen	..	..	..	67
Number of notifications of intended slaughter of suspected tuberculous animals received from the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture	..			18
Carcases condemned for generalised tuberculosis				15
Carcases partially condemned	..	..	..	3
Meat Marking :—				
Number of carcases officially stamped	..	..	..	5,822

The following table shows the number of carcases inspected, together with percentages of animals found to be diseased either wholly or in parts.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,964	3,525	1,517	16,876	24,546
Number inspected	1,964	3,525	1,517	16,876	24,516
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned ..	6	31	6	23	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	356	1,325	9	1,313	2,791
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	18.4	38.5	1.0	7.9	11.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ..	3	97	2	0	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	450	1,136	0	1	1,765
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	23.0	34.9	0.1	0.006	7.3

**UNSTABLE FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR
SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION**

Nature of Food	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Ibs.
Home-killed Meat	110	16	0	25
Barley	—	2	0	0
Bacon	—	—	3	18
Beetroot	—	—	—	13
Bread	—	3	1	0
Butter	—	—	2	12
Canned Fish	—	4	2	22
,, Fruit	—	6	3	21
,, Jam	—	—	—	22
,, Marmalade	—	—	—	29
,, Meat	—	6	3	22
,, Milk	—	12	—	9
,, Syrup	—	0	0	6
,, Vegetables	—	3	1	2
Cheese	—	—	2	13
Chutney	—	—	—	2
Desert Mould	—	—	1	17
Dried Fruit	—	15	1	18
Eggs	—	—	1	9
Fish	1	7	3	7
Fish Cakes	—	—	—	5
Fish Paste	—	—	—	3
Lemon Cheese	—	—	—	16
Macaroni	—	—	—	5
Margarine	—	—	—	11
Oats	—	—	1	12
Oranges	—	—	2	5
Peas	—	—	0	0
Peanut Butter	—	—	—	2
Piccalilli	—	—	—	4
Pickles	—	—	—	2
Pikelets	—	3	1	0
Pork Pies	—	—	2	1
Pudding Mixture	—	—	—	26
Pudding Sauce	—	—	—	16
Sauce	—	—	—	2
Sausage	—	—	—	10
Semolina	—	—	—	4
Sugar	—	—	—	4
Sweets	—	—	3	20
Tomatoes	—	—	1	8
Total	115	11	2	13

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	196	46	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	89	12	—
Total ..	285	58	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were insti- tuted (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Thermometer (S. 3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 60) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary insufficiency ..	215	210	—	—
Conveniences unsuitable or defective (S. 7) not separate for sexes ..				—
Other offences ..	1	1	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				—
Total ..	217	212	—	—

Outwork. 3 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received during the year. The nature of the work carried out is as follows :—

Making of wearing apparel ..	3
Lace net repairing	64
Sack repairing	29

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1946 is shown in the following table:—

Infectious Diseases, 1946

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox 0	0	0	0
Diphtheria 8	7	1	
Scarlet Fever 98	80	0	
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) 0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia 4	2	0	
Pneumonia 48	3	29	
Encephalitis Lethargica 0	0	0	
Erysipelas 7	0	0	
Cerebro Spinal Fever* 4	2	0	
Whooping Cough 197	4	2	
Measles 52	6	0	
Poliomyelitis 2	2	0	
Dysentery 6	3	0	
Malaria 4	0	0	

* Includes 1 non-Civilian.

In the table given below is set out details of the notified cases of infectious disease where the diagnosis has been confirmed.

Disease	Total Cases after Corrections	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox 0	0	0	0
Diphtheria 3	2	1	
Scarlet Fever 91	73	0	
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) 0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia 4	2	0	
Pneumonia 48	3	29	
Encephalitis Lethargica 0	0	0	
Erysipelas 7	0	0	
Cerebro Spinal Fever* 4	2	0	
Whooping Cough 196	3	2	
Measles 51	5	0	
Poliomyelitis 1	1	0	
Dysentery 6	3	0	
Malaria 4	0	0	

Includes 1 Non-Civilian.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	Under 5 years	Aged 5 —15
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 30th June, 1946 ..	240	83
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 31st December, 1946 ..	268	11
Number of children given a secondary injection during the year	177	—

At the end of the year it was estimated that 43% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised and 90% of the children aged 5-15.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the four cases notified, two were from a maternity Home, and two occurred in private practice.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was ten, two being due to Whooping Cough, seven to Diarrhoea, and one to Diphtheria.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Chickenpox	96
Mumps	1

Visits to Infectious Diseases. The Health Visitors paid the following visits to infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	45	(Including 34 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough ..	133	(Including 86 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	10	(Including 10 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox ..	13	(Including 5 to children under 5 years of age).

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 16 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the Borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Pneumonia, and Undulant Fever, which if required are carried out at the County Laboratory, Derby.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 690, as compared with 690 in 1945.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

Disease	Results		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	11	95
Dysentery	12	67
Tuberculosis	184	208
Others	—	—
Haemolytic Streptococci	9	86
			95
			690

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 48 cases of Pneumonia notified.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Cases Treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Diagnosis on Admission

Patients	In Hospital January 1st, 1946	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1946
Diphtheria ..	0	*10	10	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	3	**88	75	0	16
Chicken Pox ..	0	1	1	0	0
Measles ..	0	6	6	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	1	4	4	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	2	2	0	0
Pneumonia ..	0	3	2	1	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	***3	2	0	1

Diagnosis on Admission—Continued

Patients	In Hospital January 1st, 1946	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1946
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	2	2	0	0
Enteritis .. .	0	4	4	0	0
Dysentery .. .	0	3	3	0	0
Observation .. .	7	†16	22	0	1
Totals .. .	11	142	133	2	18

* Includes 3 cases from Repton Rural District Council.

** Includes 8 cases from Repton Rural District Council.

*** Includes 1 Service case and 1 from Repton Rural District Council.

† Includes 1 Service case and 1 from Repton Rural District Council.

Revised Diagnosis after Admission to Hospital

Patients	In Hospital January 1st, 1946	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1946
Diphtheria .. .	0	*4	4	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .	3	**80	67	0	16
Chicken Pox .. .	0	2	2	0	0
Measles .. .	0	5	5	0	0
Whooping Cough .. .	1	3	3	1	0
German Measles .. .	0	†2	2	0	0
Tonsillitis .. .	0	††4	3	0	1
Pneumonia .. .	0	3	2	1	0
Enteritis .. .	0	5	5	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .	0	2	2	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	1	1	0	0
Dysentery .. .	0	3	3	0	0
Cervical Adenitis .. .	1	0	1	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	†††3	2	0	1
Observation .. .	6	***25	31	0	0
Totals .. .	11	142	133	2	18

* Includes 2 cases from Repton Rural District Council.

** Includes 7 cases from Repton Rural District Council.

*** Includes 2 cases from Repton Rural District Council.

† Includes 1 case from Repton Rural District Council.

†† Includes 1 Service case.

††† Includes 1 Service case and 1 from Repton Rural District Council.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 67 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 25 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 51 days.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. Eight of the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being given by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases						Deaths	
	Notified	Treated		Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness		
		At Home	In Hospital					
	9	8	1	9	0	0	0	

In addition to the above, one other case of inflammation of the eyes was brought to the notice of the Health Department by a Mid-wife, but, when visited, practically no signs of disease were found.

The 9 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 9 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1946

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1946 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	2	5	0	1	5	8	0	1
25	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 & upwards	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	21	22	3	3	9	9	1	4

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Dispensary registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1946 :—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
194	100	66	166	11	17	28

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Four cases where death was certified as due to Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 6.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 49.

During the year arrangements were made with the County Borough of Derby, whereby patients requiring surgical treatment in conjunction with collapse therapy—such as cauterisation of adhesions, phrenic crush, etc., could be transferred to the Derby City Isolation Hospital. The facilities thus afforded have been utilized in a number of cases.

Rehabilitation. During the year an Occupational Therapy Centre was inaugurated at the Sanatorium. One male whole-time worker and one female part-time worker were appointed. A variety of occupational work is now being carried out, such as leathercraft and rug-making.

This work is greatly appreciated by the patients and has proved a most beneficial measure. The building of a new workshop has been approved, and when this is equipped and in occupation it will afford opportunities for a considerable extension of activities.

X-Ray Examinations. During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made was as follows :—

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	..	699
Chest Screening	..	..	..	..	..	558
Other Films	..	..	..	..	..	44

By arrangement with the General Infirmary a scheme was drawn up in 1943 whereby General Practitioners are enabled to send patients to the Infirmary for an X-ray examination of the chest, and this continued in 1946. The films come to the Health Department for interpretation and a report is then sent to the doctor.

The scheme has the merit of simplicity and causes a minimum of inconvenience to both patient and doctor. It is being well supported and the impression has been gained that a number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have come under treatment at a much earlier stage than would otherwise have been the case. The following table gives the results of the films examined under the scheme during the year :—

Nothing abnormal detected	117
No evidence of Tuberculosis	115
Cases for review	68
Definite cases of Tuberculosis	14
	—
	314
	—

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	25
Number of refills	539

Pneumo Peritoneum.

Number of Inductions	7
Number of refills	368

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1946 was 130.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 974, which gives an average per session of 9·6.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 143, and the total number of visits 349.

In addition, 147 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

One patient was lent bedding so that he could have a separate room.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1945.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. It was not found necessary to take action under this Section.

TREATMENT ALLOWANCES TO CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

This scheme of maintenance allowances to patients under treatment for tuberculosis, which was introduced by the Government, has been in operation since June, 1943.

This application of the scheme is somewhat limited, and only a proportion of patients with tuberculosis are able to benefit under it. In spite of limitations the introduction of maintenance allowances for tuberculosis cases, has done good and may be regarded as a step in the right direction. Details with regard to the operation of the scheme in 1946 are as follows :—

Number of patients on allowances at 1st January, 1946 ..	15
Number of patients who commenced allowances during 1946 :	
(1) Maintenance Allowances	11
(2) Discretionary Allowances :	
(a) Included in Item (1)	2
(b) Other patients	0
(3) Special payments :	
(a) Included in Item (1)	0
(b) Other patients	0
Total number of patients on allowance during year 1946 ..	26
Number of patients whose allowances terminated during 1946 :	
(a) Returned to work	9
(b) Discharged non-tuberculous	0
(c) Died	1
(d) Eligibility ceased	5
	—
	15
Number of patients continuing on allowances at 31st December, 1946 ..	
	11
Total net disbursements during 1946	
Maintenance	£1,005 8s. 1d.
Discretionary	17 3s. 1d.
Special	—
	—
Total	£1,022 11s. 2d.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males	Females		
Syphilis	72	86	2077	166
Gonorrhoea	104	25	799	0
Other Diseases	42	16	254	0
Totals	218	127	3130	166

In 1945 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 138 males and 137 females, the total number of attendances being 2517 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from Derbyshire and from Staffordshire, and also include 110 patients suffering from Syphilis, 51 from Gonorrhoea and 2 from other diseases who attended the Clinic in 1945 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1946.

There were, therefore, 173 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1946, including 9 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 97 from Burton, 39 from Derbyshire, 32 from Staffordshire and 5 others, compared with 139 cases in 1945, of which 75 were Borough cases.

Of the 3130 attendances at the Clinic, 2135 were made by Burton patients, 591 by Derbyshire patients, 339 by Staffordshire patients and 65 by other patients.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa	Spirochaeta Pallida
Hospitals and other Institutions ..	231	16	1
Treatment Centre ..	372	106	2
Private Medical Practitioners ..	73	12	1
Total	676	134	4

VENEREAL DISEASES—CONTACTS

During the year the following Notifications were received under Regulation 33b.

First Notifications	10
(including 3 transferred from other areas).	

Second Notifications	0
-------------------------------	---

In the case of the First Notifications, action was taken as follows :

Unable to trace owing to insufficient	
---------------------------------------	--

information	5
----------------------	---

Left the town when visited	—
-------------------------------------	---

Contacts found	5
-------------------------	---

(of which 3 attended for treatment at the V.D. Clinic or were already undergoing treatment).	
--	--

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 77, 49 being males and 28 females.

The facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer remain the same as were given in detail in the Annual Report for 1936.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.6 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	0-1 yrs.	1-5yrs.	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 and upwards
Males ..	0	0	1	1	17	30
Females ..	0	0	0	1	8	19

BLIND PERSONS ACT

Under the Blind Persons Act, 89 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

	0—16	Ages. 16—65	Over 65 years.
Males	2	16	24
Females	1	18	28

Grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons in accordance with a scale of income adopted by the Committee.

Home Teacher of the Blind. The Home Teacher of the Blind paid 2,031 visits to the homes of the blind persons during the year.

Approved Blind Home Workers. Under the Blind Home workers scheme, seven blind persons were employed at the end of the year as follows :—

Piano Tuners .. 1	Boot Repairer .. 1	Toy Making 1
Tea Agent .. 1	Basket Maker .. 1	Machine Knitter 2

Socials, entertainments and outings for the blind have been arranged during the year. The Social Centre was open on one day per week during the year, and there has been a good attendance, averaging 23.8 per session.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives Act, 1936.—Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the seven Municipal Midwives attended 468 patients as Midwives and 72 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1946, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 14, and subsequently 2 others gave notice of their intention to practise.

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	202
Still Births	..	..	..	10
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	74
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	14

During the year analgesia was administered in three cases.

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £53 for the year. A sum of £46 15s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. One case was referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

Infant Welfare Centre. The Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street continued throughout the year to be attended by mothers and babies in very large numbers.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 767, and the total attendances 16,206, giving an average per session of 80.2, as compared with an average of 82.3 for 1945.

Eye Defects. The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 11.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consists of the following ladies : Councillor Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Kew, Mrs. MacGilp, Councillor Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Walters and Miss Wild.

Light Clinic. During the year, 117 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre. A total of 1,704 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted.

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock and on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge.

Total number of new patients seen	364
Total number of attendances	1,302

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 212 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 132 cases who made 187 attendances during the year.

Toddlers' Clinic. A clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was held during the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 7 obstetric cases during the year.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease	Result		
	Cured	Died	
Retained Placenta	5	0	
Toxaemia	7	0	
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	3	0	
Difficult Labour	15	0	
Incomplete Abortion	20	0	
Other conditions	20	0	
Placenta Praevia	3	0	
 Total	73	0	

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 173 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified was 1,081 (including 38 still births), after adjustment of transferred notifications.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 38—24 males and 14 females.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to infants	886
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	2,113
Visits to children over one year	4,063
Visits to still-births	28
<hr/>	
Total	7,090
<hr/>	

191 visits to cases of infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	22
Number of mothers treated	29
Number of teeth extracted	111
Number of fillings	13
Number of other operations	28
Dentures supplied	0

Child Life Protection. At the end of 1946, there were 4 children "taken for reward" registered under the provision of Sections 206-220 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No further applications for registration were received during the year.

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The attention of the Health Visitors and Midwives in this town was drawn to Circular 2831 on the promotion of cleanliness and good habits, and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where the Health Visitors or Midwives discovered uncleanliness or verminous conditions, they endeavoured to get these conditions remedied.

The standards of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

During the year, arrangements were made with the Education Committee whereby the cleansing facilities at the School Clinic have been made available for the cleansing of adults and pre-school children.

The medical practitioners have been acquainted with the arrangements, and good use is being made of the service.

Appointments are made in the evenings and a male and female attendant have been appointed on a sessional basis.

During the year 187 persons attended the Clinic.

Care of Premature Children. In accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved arrangements for the purchase of suitable equipment for the home-nursing of premature infants. One cot and the necessary accessories was purchased, and has been made use of, on one occasion during the year. More recently, by arrangement with the Public Assistance Committee, a ward for premature infants has been equipped at the Public Assistance Institution (Belvedere Hospital).

Care of Illegitimate Children. The marked increase in the number of illegitimate births during, and since, the war years is a matter for serious concern—more especially since the suitable placing of these unfortunate infants has become increasingly difficult.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with, and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home does much valuable work in the district.

War-time Nursery. The War-time Nursery (now called the Anglesey Day Nursery) was opened in November, 1942, and continued to be well-attended during the year. This is a prefabricated hut supplied by the Ministry of Health. It was originally intended to house forty children, but it is now regarded as suitable for a maximum of thirty.

Children of all ages up to five years are received. The Nursery has proved of considerable benefit to mothers who have to go out to work. The average number of children in attendance was 27 and they made 6,313 attendances during the year.

Home Help. During the year the Home Help attended 13 cases

Domestic Help. One full time Domestic Help was appointed and commenced duty in March.

Blood Transfusion Service. At the beginning of 1943 the Health Committee decided to establish a Blood Transfusion Service in the town, in conjunction with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Birmingham. This arrangement continued during 1946. A supply of blood is available for emergency use at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the service operates very satisfactorily.

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1946 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified						Total cases notified in each Locality of the District								
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Broadway	Uxbridge	Victoria	Shobnall	Hornsey	Winsthill & Wetmore	Stapenhill	Removed to Hospital
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Influ. Pneumonia	11	0	3	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	0	0
Primary Pneumonia	37	6	4	6	1	6	11	3	6	1	9	8	7	2	3
Malaria	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	0	1	4	11	22	10	2	8	2	4	13	7	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerper Pyrexia	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2
Measles	51	2	36	11	2	0	0	0	11	6	15	7	4	2	3
Whooping Cough	196	14	107	74	1	0	0	0	20	19	24	31	32	28	16
Dysentery	6	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3
Totals	480	32	169	164	26	50	30	9	62	33	82	98	60	47	40
													58	58	128

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough, with the exception of the new cubic block.

TABLE II.
County Borough of Burton upon Trent
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District						
	All Ages 2	0—1 years 3	—5 years 4	—15 years 5	15—45 years 6	45—65 years 7	65 and upwards 8
All Causes	649	67	8	8	40	139	387
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	18	..	..	..	13	5	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5	1	..	2	1	..	1
Syphilitic Diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	5	..	1	..	1	2	1
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Inf. Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buc : Cav : and Oesoph (M) ; Uterus (F)	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	13	..	..	..	..	5	8
Cancer of Breast	7	..	..	..	..	3	4
Cancer of all other sites	49	..	..	1	2	17	29
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	71	..	..	..	1	16	54
Heart Disease	174	..	..	..	5	40	129
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	17	..	..	..	..	4	13
Bronchitis	43	..	1	..	..	9	33
Pneumonia	29	10	2	..	1	4	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	..	1	..	..	4	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	7	..	..	..	..	5	2
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases	9	1	..	..	..	3	5
Nephritis	10	..	..	..	2	2	6
Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Maternal Causes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	19	16	..	1	..	2	..
Suicide	5	..	..	..	1	4	..
Road Traffic Accidents	5	..	1	..	3	1	..
Other Violent Causes	15	1	1	1	3	4	5
All Other Causes	84	1	..	3	6	9	65

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Isolation Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH	Rainfall			Temperature (in shade)						
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours		No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Mean		Maximum		Minimum	
		Depth	Date		Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date
JANUARY ..	2.12	0.34	31	16	36.0	54	10 & 11	14	21	20
FEBRUARY ..	4.14	1.60	7	14	42.0	56	7	20	28	7
MARCH.. ..	0.87	0.31	4	9	40.8	71	30	19	1	20
APRIL	1.21	0.45	25	10	49.2	76	3 & 4	29	11	3
MAY	1.68	0.39	18	11	50.3	69	29	31	16	1
JUNE	3.69	0.50	17 & 21	22	55.2	78	23 & 24	39	14	0
JULY	1.23	0.37	26	11	61.3	83	12	41	17	0
AUGUST	4.45	0.90	10	23	57.6	76	5	42	16 & 18	0
SEPTEMBER	4.29	1.22	20	19	55.8	72	28	41	18	0
OCTOBER	1.15	0.37	21	12	48.0	65	1, 2 & 3	25	29	3
NOVEMBER	4.40	0.81	14 & 19	24	49.5	67	23	32	19 & 23	2
DECEMBER	2.38	0.37	30	24	43.0	61	11,16&20	12	21	22
YEAR—1946	31.61	1.60	7 Feb.	195	49.1	83	12 July	12	21 Dec.	78

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